ME HOUSE ON THE HILL

THE SENATE CLOSES THE YEAR DIS CUSSING THE ELECTIONS BILL.

Spirited Debate Between Messrs, Sher man and Morgan-The Latter Denounces the Cloture Methods of the Other Side, But is Cut Off by the Expiration of the Morning Hour.

SENATE.

Although there was not a quorum pre ent when the Senate met at 10 o'clock this norning, no notice was taken of it and business was proceeded with.

A resolution was agreed to, directing the Superintendent of the Census to re-port as early as possible the population of the United States, according to the Census of 1820, by Congressional districts and

countles.

The House amendment to Senate bill to amend the Revised Statutes relating to the Navy were non-concurred in and a conference asked. ference asked.

Mr. Morgan asked the Vice-President to

lay before the Senate his resolution in-structing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to report as to the contents and meaning of the Elections bill.

Mr. Sherman made the point of order that a resolution which has been offered in the morning hour and has gone ove without action at the close of the mornin

without action at the close of the morning hour does not come up as "unfinished business" in the morning hour, but must go to the calendar and can only be taken up on motion.

Mr. Morgan insisted that this resolution was properly before the Senate and that Mr. Sherman himself was out of order. He said he (Morgan) was on the floor as a Representative of the State of Alabama, and not by the permission of the Senator from Ohio, and that the Senator could not put him off the floor.

The Vice-President sustained Mr. Sherman's point of order, and Mr. Morgan appealed from the ruling of the Chair and expressed a desire to make some remarks.

Mr. Sherman—The appeal is not debata-

Mr. Sherman-The appeal is not debata

Mr. Sherman—The appeal is not debatable.

Mr. Morgan—Yes, it is; and the attempt to suppress debate is a part of the cloture tyranny. It shows that a spirit pervades the minds of Senators on the other side to choke down all inquiry into this bill, and even into what it contains.

Mr. Sherman's point of order was overruled, and Mr. Morgan went on to say that no Senator could state what the bill actually contained, and that the attempt to keep track of it was like hunting the red fox in the hills of Virginia.

The bill was in such an uncertain, indefinite, intangible form that no amendment could be leveled at it as no one could tell whether an amendment would improve it or harm it.

The morning hour expired while Mr. Morgan was still occupying the floor and the matter went over without action.

Senate bill was passed to provide the steamers Montauk and Minneola with American registers.

steamers Montauk and Minneola with American registers.

The conference report on the bill to incorporate the King Theological bill was agreed to.

The Elections bill was then taken up and Mr. George addressed the Senate.

In winding up his argument Mr. George said that he had thus gone through the history of the legislation and the constitutional provisions of Northern and Western States, not with a view of charging their people with inconsistency, but with the view of showing the judgment of the American people that the negro race was incapable of self-government. This was before the adoption of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment had prohibited distinctions on account of race.

had prohibited distinctions on account of race.

Mississippi, having a larger proportion of negro population than any other State, having 100,000 voters who are unable to read and who are uninformed as to civil and free institutions, had seen proper to call a convention to correct the evil, not of negro suffrage per w, but of ignorant and debased suffrage.

THE ELECTIONS BILL.

Its Advocates at Sea Regarding Its Final Disposition.

The key to the success of the Elections bill now lies wholly in the ability of its friends to put the cloture rule through. Senator Hoar and his friends are to-day senator Hoar and his friends are to-day completely at sea as to where they stand. The defection of Senator Wolcott and the position taken by Senator Hale that he is opposed to the new cloture method until the old methods have been tried and have falled, has necessitated a revision of both the Elections bill and the cloture colorms. The former measure has never been so webbly as it is to-day.

A Republican Senator remarked this afternoon that Senator Hoar will spend the restricted as a real season.

afternoon that Senator Hoar will spend the next two days in making a rigid canwass of the Republican side in order to determine exactly where it stands upon the cloture proposition, and that if he found that enough votes could not be secured beyond all peradventure to pass it, he would be compelled to abandon his light for the Elections bill.

The needless waste of the public time upon the bill is straining severely the temper of a number of Republican Senators, who are ready to break away at a moment's notice.

stors, who are ready to break away at a moment's notice.

If the majority could agree upon a finance bill, it can be safely asserted that the Elections bill would be dropped without ceremony, as the finance measure would furnish an excellent and timely excuse to stop the political discussion of a question upon which the majority are divided.

The Republicans are so hopelessly split up, having no policy, and following no leader, that their condition seems to be pitiable. As a prominent Representative said to-day, they are between the devil and the deep sea, with no other resource than to take to the woods, if they can find any woods to take to.

Mr. Sherman to-day introduced a bill to provide for a commission to prepare a code of laws for the District of Columbia. It was referred to the District Committee. Its chance of becoming a law is of the slenderest.

Capitol Notes.

The Secretary of the Interior reports to Congress that that Department for the year ending June 30, 1880, has received 53,705 Congressional documents, and that one set has been delivered to each State and Territorial library and to the several institutions in each State designated as depositories of public documents.

The Manus Committee of Millians

depositories of public documents.

The House Committee on Military
Affairs has made a favorable report on
Mr. Cutcheon's bill to increase the efficiency of the Army. The bill provides
that on and after July 1, 1891, the pay
per month of the following non-commissioned officers of the line of the Army
shall be as follows: Sergeant-major, regimental quartermaster-general and first
sergeant, the same as for sergeants of engineers, and all shall receive the increase
of pay for length of service as provided
by iaw. Secretary Proctor is also in favor
of the law.

Promise of a Warm New Year's Day. The Signal Office furnishes the follow-

ing special bulletin to the press;
The morning reports show that over Arkansas, Eastern Missouri and Iowa, the year closes with one of the warmest periods on record for this season of the year, the temperature over these sections being from 25° to 30° above the average. Following are some 8 a. m. temperatures, with their relation to the hormal, vlz Springfield, Mo., 58°, 30° above; Fort Smith, 62°, 23° above; St. Louis, 52°, 21° above; Keokuk, 52°, 21° above; St. Louis, 52°, 21° above; the mean over nearly the entire country west of the Alleghenies. This warm wave will move eastward over the Gulf States, the Ohio Valley and the greater portion of the lake region. New Year's Day promises to be one of the warmest ever known. year closes with one of the warmest periods

In the Equity Court to-day, Justice Cox, in the case of George S. Brown et al. es. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company Chespeake and Ohio Canni Company of el., directed that the causes coming on for a hearing upon the application of Bradley T. Johnson, for counsel fees, be referred to the Auditor of the Court to take testimony and report.

STOLE JEWELRY FOR HIS GIRL.

But Claimed He Was In an Alcoholic While under the influence of liquor John R. Reuth, a fireman on the Richmond & Danville Railway, went into G. E. Ansley's jewelry store, 481 Pennsylvania avenue, lest night and snatched a necklace and a number of rings from the case, the aggregate value of which was \$24. He had gone but a little distance with the stolen property when he was placed under arrest by Officer Costello.

In the Police Court this morning the defendant said: "Judge, I was in an alcoholic trance and I do not remember being in the jewelry store at all, and there wore lots of other things done by me that afterneon that are a blank to me."

A letter was produced which the defendant sent to Miss Minnie Grayson, saying that he had a nice present, consisting of five rugs, a necklace and bracelet. This letter was written in a store three doors from Ansley's store, and on the strength of it Judge Miller imposed a fine of \$25. mend & Danville Railway, went into G

First Ward McAllister Club of Chicago An Intercepted Letter From Life.

An Intercepted Letter From Life.

SECHETARY'S OFFICE.

How. Word McAllister, New York:

DEAN SIR: I am instructed to announce to you that certain of our meet successful citizens, being stimulated by your illustrious example, have organized an Alclub, under your name, for the promotion of high-grade society in this metropolis.

The fact is, we have noticed that in these social matters we are quoted below par, especially in Eastern circles. We generally get there, but do not always arrive in the best form. What we need is regular drill in the maneuvres by an expert who knows it all, and we are trying to raise the standard by studying your book, with which we are delighted almost to death.

It is written in languages which can be

book, with which we are delighted almost to death.

It is written in language which can be understood by the ignorant man as well as by the scholar, if not better. We have read over some passages a dozen times and found a new meaning every time. It is the most prolific style on record. We cannot conceive how a man who has been curbed by education and culture as you have been could ever have acquired it. You have that indescribable knack of expression which most people lose by going to school. Your manner is not simple enough to reflect upon your readers, and yet it is not exactly abstruse, for anybody can tell what you mean in spite of what you say.

Dear six cannot, you came here your.

can tell what you mean in spite of what you say.

Dear sir, cannot you come here yourself, in your own personal glory, and show us how to be truly swell? We have had an idea, in these parts, that to be a real gentleman one must have the help of Nature, try hard and run in debt to a line of ancestors; and that's rather discouraging at this distance from the New York's College of Heraldry. But you have shown us how man may rise to dizzy heights on cheek and appetite alone.

Thanks, awfully, thank you. Do come and see us. Leave your pedestal to some other Perfect Product for a season, and come and be our guide. We have some freaks here, but they are comparatively short-cared. Yours anxiously,

M. Auhellus-Hoodes, Secretary.

Copyright Under the New Law.

From the New York Herold.

If passed by the Senate and signed by the President, as it doubtless will be, the new copyright law will take effect the 1st

the President, as it doubtless will be, the new copyright law will take effect the 1st of next July.

It will apply only to books, etc., published on and after that date. All foreign publications previously issued will be, as now, common property in this country.

To acquire the benefit of international copyright English authors will have to publish simultaneously—that is, on the same day—on both sides of the Atlantic They will have to publish here to secure American copyright and in England to secure English coypright. The book must be printed from type set up in this country or plates made from such type, and it must be bound here.

Similar steps will have to be taken by by American authors to secure copyright in England. That country now grants protection to books published in a foreign country without requiring republication in England. But this is done only in the case of foreign governments extending a similar privilege to English authors. Such privilege is not accorded by the new act, and hence cannot be claimed for American authors in England.

Foreign dramatists and composers may acquire under the new law the exclusive right of representing their plays and operas, but their productions must be published in pays and operas, but their productions must be published in pays and operas, but their productions must be published in pays and operas will, however, be entitled to common law protection, the same as now.

same as now. Two Pretty Southern Actresses.

From the New York World. Odette Tyler is one of the pretty women of the New York stage. She comes from that garden of Southern loveliness. Nashville, Tenn., which has given so many charming girls to the theatrical profession. Kitty Cheatham of Daly's Company is also from Nashville, Miss Tyler's home name is Bessic Kirkland. Her father, General Kirkland, served with distinction in the Confederate Army. She was a successful and popular amateur in her native city, but when she came to New York seven or eight years ago was engaged by Manager Daniel Frohman solely on her looks. Her first metropolitan experiences on the stage was in a "thinking part" in Kiralfy's spectacular "Sleba." She had not a line to speak, but attracted so much attention that all New York was discussing the young lady who had nothing to do but look pretty, and did that so ravishingly well. Later she became a member of the Madison Square Theatre Company, and when Minnte Maddern produced "Featherbrain" Miss Tyler made a very distinct hit in the part of the dashing French woman of the piece. She succeeded Lilla Vane in the role of Gestrade Elliaghean in "Shenandoah," and made such an agreeable and fascinating rebel heroine that Manager Charles Frohman engaged her for his stock company to play comedy roles.

A Fitting Finish. that garden of Southern loveliness. Nash-

A Fitting Finish. From the Chicago News.

A Pitting Finish.

From the Chicago News.

It is proposed to add the final and superlative absurdity to the Indian war. Two honorable members have introduced resolutions calling for a special Congressional committee to investigate all things in relation to the trouble in the Northwest and to report December 1, 1801. Beautiful ending to a beautiful enterprise. The war lasted about a month. It began in imagination, was carried on in words and ended in ridicule. There was just one real incident connected with it—the barbarous killing of one savage in paint and feathers by another savage in tovernment uniform.

No finer denouement than a Congressional committee could be wished—a committee to dawdle about for a year; to jaunt about the Black Hills and Yellowstone; finally to produce a report when every one has forgotten the subject-matter. The report would be gravely presented; would pass to a peaceful and unmarked grave in the Congressional Record, and the war would be definitely and officially relegated to the forgotten.

The Financial Situation.

The Financial Situation.

From the New York Commercial Bulletos,
The financial condition of the country The financial condition of the country is utterly unsettled, if not distinctly dangerous. It is so largely from the continuance of certain, laws passed to meet special war exigencles and from the operation of insane silver legislation. The workings of the first are easily traceable by experts, but are unperceived by the common eye. Of those workings it is safe to say that, with very few exceptions, the sponsors of the various bills introduced know little or nothing; whilst they are not only willingly blind to the illeffects of the silver laws, but are anxious to aggravate their evil tendencies. These are the men who, at this critical line, are "forcing the lighting." In the present temper, a measure of sound financial reform could have no chance of success; a measure of timilly smellorative character, such as Senator Sherman's bill, merics but little more. It is no wonder, then, that conservative capitalists, bankers and financiers are anxious at a time of admittedly serious financial conditions. The best they can wish for is a session that shall prove entirely barren of permainent results.

89.90 mark-down sale of Suits and Overcoats. Eiseman Bros., Seventh and E.

TIMES OF SLAVERY.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ BEFORE THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Efforts for Its Abolition Made Early in the Century-A Woman's History of Its Rise and Fall.

The first paper presented at the meeting of the American Historical Society last night at Columbian University was the "History of the Written Ballot in the United States," by Douglass Campbell. The speaker told of the erroneous idea of English writers that Americans were an English race with English institutions, when on the contrary Americans were and always had been a cosmopolitan race. In the absence of Mr. Campbell the essay was read by Dr. Adams, the secretary.

always had been a cosmopolitan race. In the absence of Mr. Campbell the essay was read by Dr. Adams, the secretary.

The next paper was by Professor W. P. Trent of Suwanee, Tenn., entitled, "A Virginia Bill of Attainer." The most interesting paper of the evening was "Amendments to the Constitution of the United States," by Herman V. Ames, A. M., of Harvard College.

He said that at the close of the Fiftieth Congress, in March, 1889, over 1,200 resolutions had been presented to the National Legislature to annul the Constitution. These resolutions were submitted in four periods. The first period was characterized by the passage of the first ten amendments, and the eleventh and twelfth intended to correct any small defects in the Constitution. In the second period over 400 amendments were introduced relating to a variety of subjects. Congress was overwhelmed with propositions at the beginning of the third period, nearly all of which dealt with the question of slavery. The fourth period created 400 resolutions to change the Constitution in every conceivable fashion.

In conclusion Mr. Ames said that out of fifteen amendments forming a part of the Constitution every four had been proposed by Congress to the States for ratification. Eighteen of the number had passed one house of the national Legislature. Nothing of importance had been added to the Constitution by amendment with the exception of the reconstruction amendment. "Congressional Demands on the President for Information" was the subject of an instructive paper read by E. C. Mason of Howard Lawschool. Br. J. C. Bourinos spoke of "Responsible Government in Canada" and made a comparison between the laws of the Dominion and the United States favorable to the former because of their flexibility.

The session closed with a paper by General R. D. Mussey of Washington, D. C., on "Bills of Right in State Constitutions." He gave several instances of the good resulting from these measures, the most striking one being the declaration of rights added to the constitution

The writer declared this was a positive The writer declared this was a positive abolition of slavery.

The session of the American Historical Association was resumed this morning at the National Museum. Immediately after the opening Professor King presented a number of interesting relies to the association.

the opening Professor King presented a number of interesting relics to the association.

Vice-President Henry occupied the chair and announced that the first paper to-day would be on the subject of the "Historical Developement of the Budget in the United States" by Ephraim D. Adams, Ph. D., of the University of Michigan. Dr. Adams discussed Federal convention upon the Constitution provision restricting the organization of money bills to the House of Representatives. The provision was mainly the result of a compromise, but in so far as it was regarded as a great constitutional principle, its insertion in the Constitution was intended to strengthen the power of the House, and to weaken that of the Senate.

The second part of the paper was devoted to the conflict between the Executive and the House of Representatives over questions of policy. This conflict turned upon questions of financial control. Gallatin succeeded in compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to make regular reports, and the contest closed for the first regular standing Committee of Ways and Means.

Dr. Adams then took up the attempt of the Senate to originate general appropriation bills in 1855-56. The reason for such an attempt is found in the fact that the Senate and the House were at variance with regard to a great question of national policy—the Nebraska-Kansas agitation,

The second paper read was an interesting description of the Yazoo land companies, written by Dr. Charles H. Haskins

ance with regard to a great question of national policy—the Nebraska-Kansas agitation,

The second paper read was an interesting description of the Yazoo land companies, written by Dr. Charles H. Haskins of the University of Wisconsin.

At the close of the Revolution, said Dr. Haskins, Georgia claimed the region north of the thirty-first parallel, which is now included in the States of Alabama and Mississippi. |This territory—called, from one of its most important rivers, the Yazoo territory—was the field of two great land speculations. The first speculation, in 1789, involving among other things the founding of a colony independent of the United States and dominated by Spain, falled chiefly through the vigilance of the Federal authorities.

In 1795 the State Legislature sold more than half of Alabama and Mississippi for \$500,000 to four great land companies. The announcement that with one exception every member who voted for this act was a shareholder in one or more of the companies produced great popular excitement, and the sale was declared void by the next Legislature—not, however, before most of the original purchasers had disposed of their lands.

The cession by Georgia of her western territory to the United States in 1802 gave to Congress the task of settling with the new claimants. The claims were supported by Madison and the Northern Democrate, and violently resisted by John Randolph, who saw in them Executive interference, legislative corruption and an attack upon State sovereignty. The division thus occasioned was the first split in the Democratic party. Randolph succeeded in preventing any action upon the claims until their validity had been affirmed by the Supreme Court in the case of Fletcher vs. Peck, a discussion of much importance, since it, rather than in the more famous Portsmouth College case, is to be found the origin of the present interpretation of the law of public contracts.

The Hual compromise of the claims in 1814 was unquestionably expedient, but

case, is to be found the origin of the present interpretation of the law of public contracts.

The final compromise of the claims in 1814 was unquestionably expedient, but by reason of the long delay much of the appropriation went, not to the defrauded claimants, but to those who had purchased from them at a discount.

"State Activities and Polities" was the subject of a well-written treatise by W. F. Willoughby of the Department of Labor. The paper, which was a thorough exposition of the new phases in the administration of State governments which have arisen since the war, was listened to with great attention.

The fourth paper was an interesting description of "Slavery in New York," read by Edwin V. Morgan, A. B., of the Harvard Gradunte School.

Mr. Morgan said: In New York, under the English Colonial Government, siavery existed as a result of birth, purchase or punishment of crime.

Slaves were classified into negroes, Indians and whites. Negroes were most numerous. Indians were classed as a rule with negroes. Whites, on the contrary, were treated apart. They are the least known and most interesting of all slaves.

Since the majority of slaves were either negroes or Indians, most service laws relate to them. Their position before the law, therefore, can be defined. By an act of 1702 musters were allowed to punish them "for their crimes and offenses at discretion." A slave, guilty of petry lar-ceny under the pounds, suffered corporal panishment; his master making good the stolen property. In 1710, the negro York, guilty of stealing a six-pence, was scatteneed to be whipped round Albany, at every corner receiving nine lashes on the bare back.

A few level very leaves

at every corner receiving nine lashes on the bare back.

A few legal privileges, however, per-tained to the slave. Ball could be given for his appearance. One case, if not more, is recorded where a slave brought suit against his master. Though even freed-men were forbidden to hold "lands, tone-ments or hereditaneuts" the like restricystem, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

tion was not laid on other kinds of prop-city. In 1717, Sam, late negro slave of George Norton, deceased, complained to the Governor that Ebenezer Wilson de-tained money and a negro, willed him by Norton.

Norton.

Negroes and Indians were regarded by our enlightened forefathers as children of the devil, and efforts were made early to christianize them. This task proved difficult. In 1680 Governor Bellemont reported the bill for converting the Indians and negroes, but it would not "go down" with the assembly. Masters feared their conversion would free them from slavery.

The main finterest of the slave code turns on the regulations to prevent con-

turns on the regulations to prevent conspirate. The Cherr of service is dispersed, and the thoughts of our ancestors. It alone explains their savage legislation explains their savage legislation governing slave life. He had not the complex of their masters to meet out of their masters presence. No person, without a master seoneent, was allowed to employ or entertain other mens slaves. Several city ordinances selutiored this net. The corporation of New York forbade any slave to appear in the street after nightful without a lantern.

Indian slavery, however, wicked the entscience of the authorities. In 169, the Governor and the Council resolve that all Indians had been and were free, except such as had been brought from forces at all, appears soon to have become a dead letter.

White slavery and the apprentice system were so closely linked it is difficult to separate them. White slaves were, however, as a rule either criminals reprieved from imprisonment at home to bond-sortice in America, or emigrants who served out the price of their passage advanced by a shipmaster. In the first class falls the case of a Seotchman who, about 1700, for burning the Bible, was sold a servant to New York. Under the second comes a French woman who agreed to pay 28 for the passage of herself and four children from London to New York. If she could not procure the money in six weeks after her arrival, her children were to be disposed of at the shipmaster's pleasure. White chiminals were sold from New York to the West Indies. In 1929 Governor Lovelace ordered Marcus Jacobson to be sold a servant to Barbadoes. He had been tried by a special commission and sentenced to death, but his sentence was septemed to whipping, branding, imprisonment, transportation and slavery.

The last paper read this morning was the one of most interest to the citizens of the District of Colimbia much prisonment, said the writer, slavery played no part. Virginians hoped to gain financial advantages from a location and to win a few southern system. The law and

followed in Washington County. The Committee of the District of Columbia in 1827, though denying the practice, reported a bill to amend the law. It was left on the table, however, and another reported in 1828 failed for the same reason. It is evident that some free negroes were sold into slavery under this law, though the extent to which the wrong was carried cannot be known. Probably the local magistrates were carcless in committing as runaways persons not proven to be such. The stealing of free persons or persons bound to service was also very common and was unchecked by law until 1831. The slave trade was carried on extensively in the District till 1850.

Though many leading men in Virginia and Maryland were opposed to slavery, they believed it would die out and adopted no plan for its abolition. The earliest move toward abolition in the District was made in 1805. The first systematic work against slavery in the District began as early as 1816. In February, 1827, a memorial from citizens of Baltimore was introduced asking abolition in the District for the example it would afford to the rest of the States. The fact that it expressed the hope of influencing the slave States aroused suspicion of the purpose of the petitioners. In 1828 a petition signed by a thousand inhabitants of the District was presented to Congress, but nothing came of it.

In 1820 Mr. Miner offered a resolution, the ureamble of which set forth the con-

was presented to Congress, but nothing came of it.

In 1829 Mr. Miner offered a resolution, the preamble of which set forth the condition of the slavery system in the District. The resolution moved that the committee inquire into the statements made in the preamble and report on the law in the District, and also to inquire into the expediency of providing for gradual abolition. The preamble was lost, but the resolutions were adopted. The committee reported a bill for the amendment of the laws, and in the debate it was asserted for the first time that Maryland and Virginia would not have ceded the two counties to the Government if they had thought there was any danger of abolition in the District.

A session of the association was held this afternoon at the Columbian University and papers were read bearing upon American history and historical science.

The evening session at the University will be devoted to discussing papers on historical science and hearing the reports of various committees. The officers for the ensuing year will also be elected.

A Modern Poem.

From the Boston Pitot.

Mrs. Kendal's daughter, Dorothy, has aritten a poem. The young woman's eye cems to be better than her car, for the dines look very well. There is something a her philosophy, also; but as for melody.

The sea was dark and cloudy
The win was blowing wildly
And then I saw my darling
Coning in the distance
1 kissed htm, he kissed me

Next week I was on the beach I was married to my darling And we kissed each other like of old. We were so bappy when we thought Of olden times when we were young Years past, and we were happy Like before. But one dark Night my love was II. She had the whopping cot And when the dactor came Alse she was dead.

Then Herry on his knees he went And prain that he should follow her He diet, and after many years If med and they played in heaven and thought of Olden times when they net on the b And kissed each other when Not Married. Many Persons are broken from everwork or household cares. Brown's Iron Bitters Rebuilde the THE EARTH'S STRATA.

Men Discourse Learnedly of Its Various and Curious Formations. The Geological Society of America bar queted at Willard's last evening after the afternoon session. At 8:30 the company arese from the table and recommence their meeting. The papers read were on "Antiquities from under Tuolumne Table Mountains, California," by George F. Becker, "Observations upon the Lava Deposits of the Smoke River Valley, Idaho, by G. F. Wright; "An Exhibition of Some New Petrographical Microscopes," by A. C. Lane; "A Jointed Earth Augur," by N. H. Duston, and the report of the commi-

tee on photographs, by Mr. J. S. Dillon, chairman of the society.

Owing to the large number of papers presented at the convention of the Goological Society of America, it was found necessary to hold the meeting this moraing in two sections, one being held in the general meeting room and the other in general meeting room and the other general meeting room and the other in the section room simultaneously. A pleasant atmosphere of study and learn-ing in the matter composing the crust of the earth which supports us pervaled the top floor of the foliumbian University, where the meetings are taking place. Hanging around the walls and sketched roughly on blackboards were maps of numerous regions, with curious combinations of color running in irregular streaks around the country res-

and sketched roughly on blackboards were maps of numerous regions, with curious combinations of color running in irregular streaks around the country represented; meaningless to the eye of the ignorant, but full of interest and information for the geologist. Little groups were constantly forming and separating, all discussing the interior material of the region about Washington, or the places which they had inspected and studied, studying fossils and bits of rock, or criticising the opinions of others.

For, like all the rest of the learned men of the world, all did not agree, although they secured much valuable information from the explanations of their colleagues. In the main meeting-room, Professor Alexander Winchell commenced his paper, "A Last Word With the Huronian," which he was obliged to postpone, owing to a lack of opportunity to read it before. H. D. Campbell and W. G. Brown of Lexington, Va., had fifteen minutes on the "Mineral and Chemical Composition of Certain Igneous Rocks from the Mezozoic Area in Culpeper County, Va." The remainder of the programme follows:

"Geology of the Environs of Quebec," by Jules Marcou, Cambridge, Mass. This paper gave a detailed description of the geology of Montmorency Falls, Indian Lorette Falls, City and Citadel Hill of Quebec, Peinte Levis and La Chaudiere. This was read by the secretary.

The next paper was "On the Geology of Quebec and its Environs," by Henry M. Ami of Ottawa, Canada. This contains some new and important facts bearing upon the age of this highly-disturbed and problematical region. Without entering into an elaborate discussion of the views held at present by American geologists and others, the author presented plain facts, paleontological and stratigraphical, as they are met in the field, with the hope that they may assist in arriving at a satisfactory solution and in removing many difficulties which have been in "

Professor N. S. Shaler and H. S. Williams spoke on the goology of Little Falls, N. Y., and B. K. Einersen followed setts.

N. Y. and B. K. Einersen followed setts.

The members divided their time between the two meeting rooms, both being direct as may be receasiful to put in the lower their two meeting rooms, both being direct as may be receasiful to the section from on "The Nickie and Copper The author described the Huronian belt in which the deposits occur. He described the Hithological characters, mother their cooks occurring there—greywackes, quartizies, dorings, decentring the section of the Hithological characters, mother the cooks occurring the section of the Hithological characters, mother the cooks occurring the section of the Hithological characters, mother the cooks occurring the section of the Hithological characters, mother the cooks occurring the section of the professor of the section of the hithological characters, mother the cooks occurring the section of the professor of the professor of the least of the professor of the Hithle of the professor of the professo

States," twenty minutes, W. M. Davis, "Glacial Lakes in Canada," thirty minutes, Warren Upham; "Notes on Two Moraines in the Catskill Mountains, New York," ten minutes, J. C. Smock, "The Melting of the Northern Ice Sheet in Northeastern Iowa," twenty minutes, W. J. McGee; "The Quaternary Formations of the Southwest," E. W. Hilgard "Glacial Grooves South of the Terminal Moraine, F. Max Foshay and Richard R. Hiee; "A Note on the Mutual Relations of Land Elevation and Ice Accumulation During the Quaternary Period," 5 minutes, Joseph Le Conte, "On Tertiary and Post-Territary Changes in Physical Geography on the Western as Compared with the Eastern Side of the American Continent," 20 minutes, Joseph Le Conte, "On Tertiary and Post-Territary Changes in Physical Geography on the Western as Compared with the Eastern Side of the American Continent," 20 minutes, Joseph Le Conte.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Reported for The Chirac by Guriey & Stevens, real estate and local securities, 1335 F street northwest.

Sales—Regular call, 12 o'clock m.—
Limcoln Fire Ins., 100 a 5, Wash, Gas, 5 a 40, 25 a 301, 41 a 391, American Graphophone, 10 a 13, 50 a 13, Wash, Loan & Trust Co., 10 a 43,

Miscellaneous Bonds—W. & G. R. R. 10-40 6s, R'03-23, 103; W. & G. R. R. convertible 6s, 106; Masonic Hall Association, 5s, C 1898, 104; Wash, Market Co., 1st mort. 6s, 108; Wash, Lt. Infantry, 1st, 6s, 1904, 94; Wash, Gastight Co., Ser. A, 6s, 115, Wash, Gastight Co., Ser. B, 6s, 1154, National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 425; Bank of Republic, 200; Metropolitan, 270; Central, 300; Farmers and Mechanics, 190; Citizens', 170; Columbia, 138; Capital, 139; West End, 91; Traders', 120, Endered Stocks—Wash, and Geo., 200;

P.D.,
Railroad Stocks—Wash, and Geo., 200;
Capitol and North O Street. 301; Eckington and Soldiers' Home, 58; Georgetown and Tennallytown, 50.

Insurance Stocks—Firemen's, 43; Franklin, 48; Metropolitan, 82; National Union, 18; Arlington, 165; Corcoran, 60; Columbia, 14½; German American, 163; Potomae, 85; Higgs, 71; People's, 42; Lincoln, 5; Commercial, 4.

Title Insurance Stocks—Real Estate Title, 123; Columbia Title, 6.
Gas and Electric Light Stocks—Washington Gas, 39½; Georgetown Gas, 48; U. S. Electric Light; 137.

Telephone' Stocks—Pennsylvania, 25½; American Graphophone, 12½.
Miscellaneous stock—Washington Market, 17; Bull Run Panorama Co., 18; National Safe Deposit, 250; Washington Safe Deposit 120; Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 2; Wash, Loan & Trust Co., 43; American Security & Trust Co., 614.

"Grace and Chivalry." Railroad Stocks-Wash, and Geo., 200;

"Grace and Chivalry."
From the Boston Transcript.
Who says that grace and chivalry are gone out of the world? Here is a true Who says that grace and chivalry are gone out of the world? Here is a true story of an incident on a Boston street car. An elderly mechanic, who is an ardent lover of flowers, not long since, as he was returning from his day's work, stopped at a greenhouse and obtained a choice white cyclamen, taking then a car for his home some three miles away. The car was full, but as he stood, a young lady, whose hands were filled with parcels, rose and offered him her seat. Supposing she was about to leave the car, he thanked her, and accepted the seat; but perceiving that she remained standing, he sprang to his feet and protested against taking her place, and begged her to resume it. She declined, with a smile, saying, "I am younger than you, sir, and better able to stand." The simple grace and beauty of the kindly act fairly overcame the other, and as the tears filled his eyes he extended the pot of cyclamens toward her and said, "Please take this, to show how deeply your kindness touches me." Seeing her about to refuse, he added, "Take it, dear lady, as a Christmas present from a man to whom you have done a kind act." The young lady hesitated a moment and then said, as she took the pot, "I will take it, sir, as a Christmas present, with many thanks." The parties were strangers to each other, but neither will be likely to forget the incident. and others, the author presented plain facts, palseontological and stratigraphical, as they are med in the field, with the hope that they may assist in arriving at a satisfactory solution and in removing many difficulties which have been in the way as to the age or precise geological position of the series of terranes in question. The paper contained numerous lists of fossils from definite localities, and sections were shown indicating the nature of the deposit from which these were obtained.

After this paper was finished, one was read on "The Post-Archaean Age of the White Limestones of Sussex County, N. J.," by Frank L. Nason of New Brunswick, N. J. This included—Part I: Historical Sketch of the White Limestones as recorded by the earlier geologists and those associated with them. Part II: Geography and Topography of the White Limestones and their associated Blue Limestones and their associated Blue Limestones and analytic the White Limestones and their associated Blue Limestones and the Blue Limestones and sandstones. Part III: Rocks associated with the White Limestones and the Blue Limestones and the Blue Limestones and the Blue Limestones of the whole contact phenomena observed with each. Part IV: Obstribution of the White Limestones of the whole contact phenomena observed with each. Part IV: Obstribution of the White Limestones of the thought of the White Limestones and the Blue Limestones in folds, and the relations of the underlying sandstones. Part V: Conclusion—That the White Limestones of the substitution of the White Limestones of the substitution of the White Limestones of the whole contact phenomena observed with each part of the part of the work of the part of the p

of part of square numbered 505, or so many thereof as may be necessary to pay the indebtedness, secured by said deed of trust.

Terms of saic One-third cash and the balance in three years, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-anually, and secured by a deed of trust on the property sold, or all cash at the option of the purchaser. Fifty dollars deposit will be required on each lot at time of sale. All conveyancing and recording at purchaser's cost. Terms to be compiled with in fifteen days, or the property will be resold at the risk and cost of the defaulting purchaser.

APPLETON P. CLARKE, JR., JAS. H. MARR,

ATTERION SALES.

DUNCASON BROS. ADELONIOS.

TRUSTEES: SALE OF INDROVED PROBLEM OF TWEED STREET. SET SON OF TWEED STREET. SET SALE OF TWEED STREET. SET SALE OF TWEED STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

of the District of Columbia, Washie ington, December 30, 1890.—To whom it is concern. The Commissioners of the District Columbia have received from Congress the flowing bill, with request for their views as the propriety of energing it. Before reportion this bill the Commissioners desire to known as the propriety of energing it. Before reportion this bill the Commissioners desire to known as the propriety of the commissioners desire to known as the commissioners desire to known as the commissioners. the propriety of enacting it. Before reportion this bill the Commissioners desire to king what objections it any exist to said propes legislation, and for that purpose will hold special session at 2 o'clock PRIDAY, THE 2 PROXIMO, to give hearing to parties intested: "A bill H. B. 12-57, to authorize it Washington and Chesapeake Rallroad Company to extend its road into the District Columbia." Beginning at the southeast bour dary line of the District of Columbia to a poir on the easterly shore of the Anacostia or Eastern Branch of the Potonians River south of the northeast boundary line of the District of Counthin and north of Glesbono Point, also to cross the Eastern Branch by means of a bridge to be constructed north of the Anacostia on Navy-Yard bridge; thence in the city of Washington, along and across secessary streets, are nuces and receivations to a terminal point of place therein practicable for said company on most convenient for public business and travel at W. DOUGLASS, A. W. ROSS.

11. M. ROBERT, Commissioners D. C.

WILL PAY

FULL COMMISSION TO REAL ESTATE AGENTS FOR SELLING. For Prices and Terms

Apply to

EMMONS & KING. Builders and Owners.

Atlantic Building FOR SALE—CORNER OF SPRUCE street and Harewood avenue, Le Droit Park.

Five New Two-story and Attic Brick Dwellings, with Porches, all Modern Improvements on Spruce street.

Six Houses, Two Stories, Attics and Cellars—Finished with Paper—All Modern Improvements, on Harewood avenus.

Also corner House, corner of Spruce and Harewood avenus.

For Price and Terms Apply to

WILLIAM J. LEWIS, On premises.

FEET RELIEVED. DR. WHITE,
1416 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willard's
Hotel. Thousands from far and near visit Dr.
White's establishment for relief from and avoidance of corns, bunions, diseased nails and all
other foot troubles. Hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
sundays, 9 to 123,00 fice fee 31 per visit for putting the feet in good order. Established 1951.

J. WILLIAM LEE (Successor to Henry Lec's SONS), UNDERTAKER. 220 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE N. W.

South Side. Branch Office, 498 Maryland ave. s. w. WHY NOT HAVE YOUR SHIRTS made by one of the most celebrated cutters in America? Prices same as those third-rate cutters charge. P. T. HALL, 908 F street n.w.

WANTED-HELP.

WANTED-A RELIABLE, COMPETENT

WANTED — A COMPETENT WHITE work for a small family; no children; a suitable person will have a good home. Inquire 527 6th st. u. w.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WHITE boy about 16 years of age to make himself nseful in the store and run errands. Apply at 608 9th st. n. w.

WANTED—A TIDY, RELIABLE WORLD

WANTED-A TIDY, RELIABLE WOMAN as nurse; one who has had experience with children. Call 1505 28th st. n. w. 31-31 WANTED-MAID OF ALL WORK; GOOD home; good wages. 15 E st. n. w. 30-31

WANTED—A STEADY COLORED GIRL to do general housework. Apply at 961 % N. Y. ave. B. W. 30-21

WANTED—A COMPETENT BUTLER. Apply at 1312 N st. bet, 10 and 12 and bring city references.

WANTED—SETTLED WHITE WOMAN for cooking and general housework: bring references and stay nights. Call at 1013 let st. n. w. 20-21

W ANTEDA BOY, 14 TO 17, WHITE, WITH some experience in photography; bring references. Apply 418 9th st. n. w.

W ANTED—A COLORED BOY IN A barber shop. Call at once at 900 G st. n. w. WANTED—A MAN TO VISIT THE SHOE and one the drug trade and take orders for a well-advertised article; liberal commission paid. Address CHAS. S. REES, Philladelphia, Ph. 25-61

W ANTED-SALESMAN TO VISIT THE grocery and bardware trade. Address with references STANDARD WIRE GOODS COMPANY, No. 306 Stock Exchange Building. Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD TIN TYPE OPERA-tor. Call bet, 10 and 12 a. m. at JOHN-SON'S, 401 7th st. n. w. 20-31 WANTED-FIRST CLASS COOK. 1433 L WANTED-WOMAN TO COOK, WASH and from and do general housework; good home to competent person. 12214th st. n. w.

WANTED-GOOD COOK AND MAN FOR dining room, who can also drive a horse. Apply with city references at 2915 Mass. avc. WANTED-COLORED GIRL FOR GEN-eral housework. Apply with references at 17 N. Y. ave. n. w. 25-31 WANTED A HESPECTABLE WHITE girl to do general housework in a small family; good cook. Call till January 1,480 to st. n. w. 27-53

WANTED-A WHITE NURSE AND BO sewing; good references required. Apply 1010 Mass, ave. 27-50

WANTED SITUATIONS. WANTED-BY A RESPECTABLE COL'I man work in grocery store or private family and take care of lorses good references Call for three days, 10% Higgs st. n. w., bot. I man V sts.

WANTED SITUATION BY RESPECT furnish best reference. Call or address GEO BOUGLASS, BWP at a sp. WANTED STIT ATIONS BY 4 SWEDISH girls as cosh and chambermaid, in castamily preferred. Address 1886 N. H. ave. u. w WANTED-BY BESPECTABLE WHITE girl, a situation to do plain cooking or as-chambermaid, waiting or narsing; reference. Address X., this office.

WANTED-BY RESPECTABLE WHITE woman, a situation as professed cook in first-class family; good references. Apply at 404 6th st. n. w.; no cards answered.

WANTED STRUCTIONS.

WANTED BY A VOUNG MAN A STE atten as befor he a private results a come with first-class city recognic ; the small understands his business. Address J. R. B. WANTED TOSITION AS BARTENDER by roung man, and be joined a lower of particular best references from person emploises. Address S. C. A., 194 Est, p. W. 24-3. WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE COLOR

W hor, a situation to work short a stop and drive delivery tragon; heat references. As ply 2114 E st. n. w. 283 W ANTED—BY 2 FIRST CLASS COACH-ment both well recommended and under-stant their business. Call at 515 (byt. 2, 6)

PORTANT BEST TITLE ST. 1 ROOMS GAS and bean familished or unfamished; I bell com, with board, \$20 mear begins. State I KENT I LARGE, NICELY FOR hished root roots: I windows; no objec-to fight honeckcoping. Må Hithet, n. w FOR RENT 1181 TITLES N. W., BUNFULL

FOR HENT R UNFURNISHED MOOMS soliable for homeskroping. Apply to the N. Carolina ave. v. v. POR HENT AT MA DIT ST N. W., conferably farmibled reom, with gas board, to a conferming \$15 per arounts, 20 POR RENT NEWLY FURNISHED AND CONTROL FROM THE PROPERTY OF STREET PARTY OF STREET, STREET PARTY OF STREET, STRE

FOR REST NICELY FURNISHED 40. I story mone at reasonable price; board to desired; private family. Call after t p. m. at 1919 ft st. FOR RENT A LARGE PURNISHED ROLL TOWN, with heat and mas, 1517 17th st. m. w.; gentlemen preferred, references required.

FOR HENT ONE BASEMENT BOOM, suitable for doctor's office; also two far nished rooms, 807 12th st. n. w. FOR BENT-AT 1008 VA. AVE. S. W. S. or dunfurnished rooms; sulfable for light bousekeeping: 88 per month.

FOR BEST-UNFURNISHED PARLORS. heat, gue, large closets, &c.; \$45; also dished rooms, \$8 and \$10. 207 E st. n. w. FOR RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS ON 18T and 2d floors; unfurnished room on 3d floors house desirably situated near F st, car line and a minute's walk of the Capitol, Call at No. 127 A st, n. e.

FOR RENT-2 UNFURNISHED COMMU POR HENT-1921 H ST. N. W., COMMU-nicating rooms on 1st floor; handsomely furnished as parlor and bed-room; terms re-

FOR RENT-UNFURNISHED-Ings M et. n. w. 15 rs.

1413 Mass. sve., 17 rs. and stable.

1767 M et. n. w. 15 rs.

1765 M et. n. w. 15 rs.

1208 M et. n. w. 15 rs.

1417 Mass. ave. n. w. 12 rs.

1417 Mass. ave. n. w. 12 rs.

1614 21st et. n. w. 14 rs.

1614 21st et. n. w. 14 rs.

1615 Conn. ave. 11 rs. 1464 Stoughton et., 9 rs.
2115 H et. n. w., flat. 5 rs.
1606 H et. n. w., 8 rs.
1606 Chapin et., 5 rs.
1607 Th et. n. w., str. and dwg.
1709 P et. n. w., str. and warerooms.
1500 5th et. n. w., 5 rs.
1211 N, Y. ave. n. w., 5 rs. and str.
1524 25th et. n. w., 5 rs.
118 Mass. ave. n. w., 7 rs.
1421 Oth et. n. w., 7 rs.
1422 Oth et. n. w., 7 rs.
1633 Promeroy et., 5 rs.
The above houses can be seen

THOMAS J. FISHER & CO., 1344 F et n. w.

TOR HENT-JANUARY 1-A 6-ROOM brick house; in good condition; on New Jersey ave, n. w., near K st; \$14 per month in advance; can be seen now, Apply WM, B. MOORE, 407 7th st. n. w. 19-38

POR SALE-EMMONS & KING, BUILD-ers, desire to call attention of the public to their New Buildings, now nearly finished, on E-street, Massachusette avonce and First north-east. Location High. Will sell before Janu-ary 1, at a reduction of 15 per cent., npon ex-traordinary easy terms. Workmanship good, and houses finished with papering.

FOR SALE AND RENT

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE, 

HOUSES FOR RENT. Sil With sin w, 4 rs. 1116 5th sin e, 6 rs. 9 Chester Court n w, 4 rs. 1223 16th sin w, 4 rs. 7 and 8 Hope ave s e, 4 rs. 1122 Green's alley n w, 2 rs. 10 00 10 00 10 00 8 30 5 00

STORES, OFFICES, ETC.
Sir and dwg 1100 16th staw, II rs.
sir and dwg 1310 7th staw, II rs.
sir and dwg 1310 7th staw, II rs.
sir and dwg 1310 7th staw.
Str and dwg 188.7th staw.
Str and dwg 188.7th staw.
Str and dwg 188.7th staw.
Str and dwg 186.7th staw.
Str and dwg 186.7th staw.
Str and dwg 186.7th staw.
Sir and dwg 186.7th st LOANS,

In sums to sait at 6 per cont.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT.

Safe as U. S. Sonds. Six per cent., payable quarterly. In estors of \$1,000. Small promium charged.

The above is only a portion of the property on my books. For full list call at office for bullette issued on the let and lath.

T. E. WAGGAMAN.

M ONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE OR first-class securities at lowest rates of interest. No delay where security is good. O. C. GREEN, 360 7th st n.w.

MONEY, IN ALL SUMS, TO LOAN ON BEAL STATE SECURITY, AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT,

M ONEY TO LOAN
IN Sums to Suit.
On Approved Meni Bettie Security.
II. H. WARNER & CO.,
10th Parking.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property—large healthy farm, with brick house and other buildings; one boar by rail from Washington on Annapolis R. Address 1310 Mass ave.